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Address REGISTER, Ironton, Missouri.

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXI.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1887.

NUMBER 1.

JOB WORK.

The REGISTER's facilities for doing job work are unsurpassed in Southeast Missouri and we turn out the best of work, such as POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, STATEMENTS, Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers, BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., AT LOW PRICES.

CHURCHES:

M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, W. T. NEFF, Pastor. Residences: Ironton. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. Class Meeting Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. At Graniteville, 2d and 3d, Sundays at 7:30 P. M. Ladies' Prayer Meeting Thursday at 7:30 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Knob Streets, Ironton. D. A. WILSON, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., except the 5th Sabbath A. M. and 1st and 3d Sabbaths P. M., which are given to Graniteville. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Knob Streets, Ironton.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street, near Knob street.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill, between Ironton and Arcadia. Elisha HEADLER, Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College and Pilot Knob. L. C. WERNET, Pastor. High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 5 o'clock P. M. Mass and Sermon at Pilot Knob Catholic Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob. Rev. ROBERT SMUCKER, Pastor.

A. M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd and Washington streets, Ironton. A. ANATHY, pastor.

SOCIETIES:

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main and Madison streets. THOMAS BEARD, N. G. FRANK DINGER, Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of every month in Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets. THOMAS BEARD, C. P. FRANK DINGER, Scribe.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M. B. SHEPHERD, M. E. H. P. FRANK DINGER, Secretary.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall every alternate Wednesday evening. W. T. GAY, D. W. B. NEWMAN, Reporter.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second Saturday of each month.

PILOT KNOB.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union Church.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 156, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening at their hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.

PILOT KNOB MINERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. Wm. STEPHENS, President. THOMAS TONNELLE, Secretary.

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HERMAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of each month. WM. STEPHENS, President. VAL. KRYNEN, Secretary.

PILOT KNOB LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE. JOSEPH PRICE, President. THOMAS TONNELLE, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430, A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or after the full moon. JNO. WEHN, W. M. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I. O. O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293, A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third Friday of each month.

BELLEVIEW.

MOSAIC LODGE, No. 323, A. F. & A. M., meets on Saturday night of or preceding full moon. JAS. HILL, W. M.

PIERCE LODGE, No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday in Masonic Hall.

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President. Cashier

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The towns of Ironton, Pilot Knob and Arcadia, with a population of 3,000, are within a radius of three miles—Ironton in the centre.
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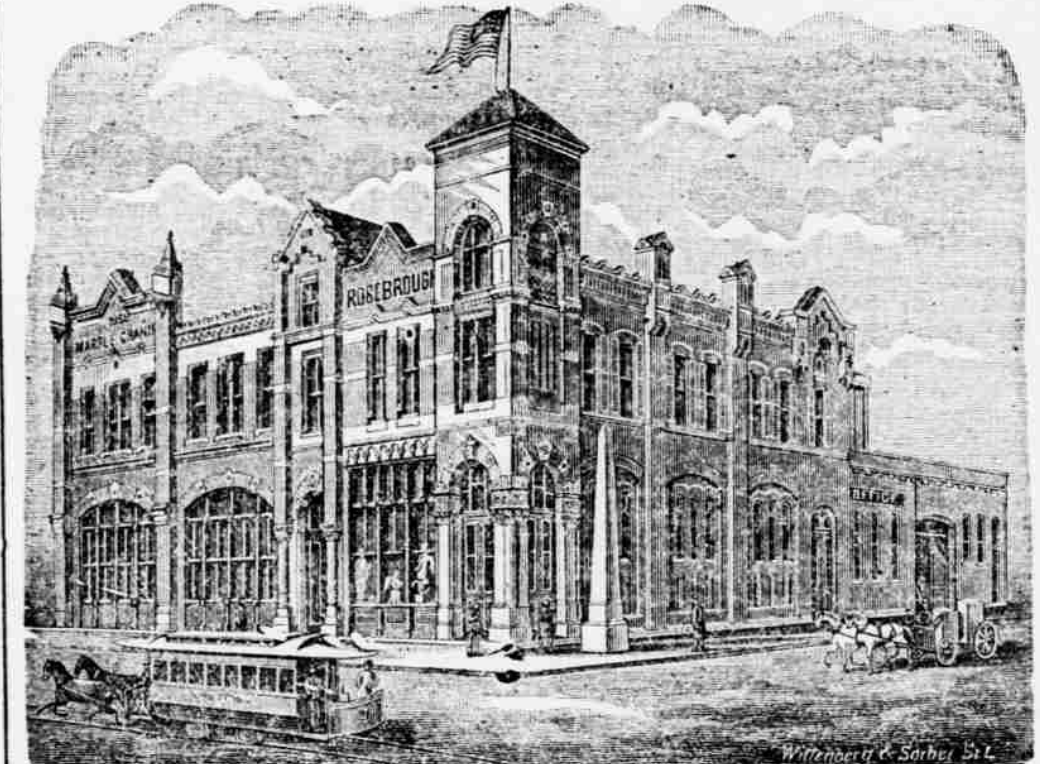
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WE MEAN BUSINESS!
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TENDER professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at his office, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
IRONTON, MO.
Will practice in the various Courts, and attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to him.

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Real Estate Agent.
A. N. D. Agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and the Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. IRONTON, MO. : : : MISSOURI

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Will collect your Bills, make Deeds and Mortgages, Leases and Contracts, Insure your property, make Abstracts of Title, Pay Taxes, and see your lands properly assessed. Persons requiring services in the above lines can have prompt attention at reasonable figures.
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Late Judge 15th Circuit,
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PRACTICES in all the Courts of the State. Strict and prompt attention to all business.

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Attorney at Law,
(COMMISSIONER U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.)
Ironton, Missouri.
Pays prompt attention to collections, taking depositions, paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri; to settlement of estate and partnership accounts, business at the Land Office, purchase and sale of mineral lands, and all law business entrusted to his care. Examination of land titles and conveying a specialty.

A. L. & T. R. ELLIOT,
Brick & Stonemasons
AND PLASTERERS.
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Will do Their Work Promptly and Efficiently.

Plastering, 2c a Yard, Furnishing Everything. Stone Work. Brick Laying at Corresponding Rates.

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Distillers and Whiskey Merchants
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LIVERY AND FEED STABLE
IRONTON, MO.

NOTICE TO PICNICERS AND EXCURSIONISTS
Hacks, Spring Wagons, Single and Double Buggies; Three-Seated Carriages and two-Seated Carriages, with competent drivers; also, the best of Saddle Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen can be had at REASONABLE RATES.

Order of Publication.
Iron County Probate Court, May Term, 1887—Tuesday, May 3d, 1887, second day of Term.

Among other things the following proceedings were had:

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Jackson, Sr., deceased—William Jackson, administrator. Order for the renewal of Order of Publication.

Now at this day comes William Jackson, administrator of the estate of Thomas Jackson, Sr., deceased, by his attorney, J. S. Jore, of the County of Iron, who has failed to publish the order of publication then made at the February term, 1887, of this court and asks the court that said order of publication then made be renewed, and, as shown by the petition then filed at said February term, wherein he prays for an order of the sale of so much of the real estate of said deceased as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate and yet unpaid for want of sufficient assets, accompanied by the accounts, lists and inventories required by law in such cases. On examination thereof, and in consideration of the failure of said administrator to have publication in accordance with said order made at February Term, 1887, of this court, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of next term of this court, to be held on the first Monday in August next, an order will be made for the sale of the whole or so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be sufficient for the payment of said debts, and it is further ordered that this notice be published in some newspaper published in this County, Missouri, for four weeks before the next term of this court.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.
I, Franz Dinger, judge and ex-officio clerk of the Probate Court in and for said county, hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original order of publication as the same appears of record in my office.
Witness my hand and the seal of said court, Done at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., this 6th day of June, 1887.
FRANZ DINGER,
Judge of Probate and Ex-Officio Clerk.

FROM STRAND TO STRAND!
Having crossed the Atlantic on the smallest and slowest steamer, I returned on one of the largest and fastest—the "Etruria," of the Cunard line. The first was called a nine-days' boat, and never makes the trip in less than that time, and seldom occupies more. The last has made it from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in a little over six days, but cannot be counted on to do this regularly. On this occasion we were unfortunate, as a strike among the stokers the day before sailing left the steamer minus its usual force of experienced firemen, and the new lot, picked up hastily, became so sea-sick the first day out as to throw the bulk of their work on the engineers. The result was that a full head of steam was not kept up, and the trip was lengthened to over seven days.

Leaving London 7:10 A. M., by way of St. Paneras Station, we reached Liverpool in time to look over a large part of the town, and to visit the "Great Eastern," which lies permanently at anchor in the harbor. The big ship is useful now mainly as a curiosity, and is said to be more profitable in that role than she has ever been in any other. A shilling is the fare for a trip from the wharf and return, including the view of the ship.

At half past three P. M., the tender transfers us to the deck of the steamer. The steerage passengers, to the number of upwards of 1000, have been taken on several hours before. The baggage, consisting of some thousands of trunks and packages, is then hoisted over the side and dropped into the hold, the anchor is tripped, and in a few minutes we have dropped out of the harbor and are steaming under full speed down the channel. During the evening we pass a great many light-houses—a system of which England may justly be proud—some with light-shining steady, others flashing at irregular intervals, thus locating to the mariner the difficult points on shore. Nothing of special interest occurs during the night, except that we get on quietly and safely, and escape the collisions which are so frequent and disastrous in the channel, and next morning we arrive again at Queenstown. Here we wait until two in the afternoon for the mail, which is brought from somewhere by a special train. When night comes again we are a hundred miles out at sea, and in very rough water. I have a vivid recollection of the difficulties encountered in getting to my room that night; how reluctantly we left the cool, pure air on deck for the stifling, ill-smelling state-rooms below. Pretty nearly everybody was seasick, and not to be entirely out of fashion, as the scheme seemed to meet with such general approval, I took a flyer or two myself before retiring. For the next three or four days not more than ten or twenty per cent. of the saloon passengers came to the table for meals, and during the entire voyage many did not get there even once. Here I may pertinently make a remark or two with reference to the often boasted fare on ocean steamers. It was my experience that the fare was intolerably bad. The food was there, in what you might call the utmost profusion, but it seemed to have all been cooked in the same pot. There is an indescribable bad taste about it all which suggests the idea of bilge-water and decaying vegetables. It is said that German vessels have the best cooking, French next, then American, and English the worst. The hotel fare of Great Britain is also subject to much criticism from American travelers, mainly on account of the paucity of food. As compared with our own, an English house does not furnish one-fourth the variety at the same or a higher rate. Their own people are slow to speak of their economy in some directions. Thackeray tells how in Cork, Ireland, he called for a fire and the girl brought a few scraps of coal and peat on a china saucer!

Amusements on shipboard are not very plentiful. Pitching quoits, foot-racing and base ball help to pass away the time. In the smoking-room there are usually a number of good story tellers, who aid in the evening's entertainment. I recall an excellent story by Mr. H., who had been a constant traveler for the last twenty years. The scene was on board a vessel bound for Melbourne, Australia. The voyage had been a long and tedious one, and all ordinary methods to relieve the weariness of the trip had been exhausted. So one morning a passenger took the occasion of a chance remark of the captain to get very angry. A meeting of all the passengers was called, and the vote was unanimously to try the captain for mutiny and half a dozen other grave offences. A warrant for his arrest was beautifully written up and served on him by the high sheriff at the dinner-table. The next day was appointed for trial, and the captain appeared before a judge, who was rigged out in a black gown and white wig, and a great array of lawyers, jurymen and witnesses. There were not many spectators, as the passengers were nearly all witnesses. The whole day was consumed in examination of witnesses; questions and cross-questions, and the swearing was wonderful to the marines even. Late at night, in the dimly lit saloon, the closing arguments were

made, the jury had found a verdict of guilty, and the judge was about to pronounce the sentence, when he was interrupted by the prisoner, who asked the privilege of saying a few words in his own behalf. His speech was an admission of guilt, a plea for mercy, and all through a jolly, good-natured acceptance of the situation. As he concluded, he gave a sign to his boatswain, a shrill whistle sounded, and the entire boat's crew rushed in to the rescue of their "old man." In the twinkling of an eye judge and jury, sheriff, lawyers and witnesses were handcuffed and the tables completely turned. Of course there was no end to the fun, and the trial was the subject of conversation for the rest of the voyage.

The last sixteen hours out from Sandy Hook was spent in one of those dense fogs which make ocean navigation so dangerous. For two days the ocean had been smooth as a mirror. Not a ripple to break the wonderful stillness, except those made by the steamer itself. As our last night on board approached, the darkness and the fog together made a dense blackness as I have rarely witnessed. Speed was lessened until we scarce seemed to move, and the dismal sound of our fog horn was heard all through the night at minute intervals. Late the next morning the fog lifted, and we learned from a passing pilot that we were near the bar at Sandy Hook. At 12 P. M. we were landed at New York City, and our ocean voyage was at an end.

Much might be written about the question that now agitates Great Britain and Ireland—that of Home Rule. It is impossible to foresee the result of the struggle, and much that is said and done, as well as that which is left unsaid and undone, is working great injury to both parties to the conflict. There are so many factors in the problem, too, as to make it a hopeless task to attempt to arrange them all and figure it out to a satisfactory conclusion.

Anything that smacks of disunion should be repugnant to an American; and that is what England claims Ireland is striving for. Tyranny and oppression are equally distasteful to us, and the whole world knows what England freely admits: that Ireland has been treated most barbarously in the past. Even America has unwittingly added to Ireland's troubles by sending her cheap products abroad and thereby ruining the market for Irish farmers. Numbers of grist-mills in Ireland are standing idle to-day, or have been changed to other uses, because American flour can be bought cheaper by far than the home product. In fact, there is but a shade difference in the price of a barrel of flour at Minneapolis or New York and Dublin. It must not be forgotten that Irishmen themselves are responsible for many of their troubles. It is stated that the closing of the saloons on Sunday has reduced the sales of spirits in Ireland more than thirty millions of dollars per annum. Multiply this by seven and you will have represented a large portion of the woes of this unhappy country. In Ireland only can you gain an idea of the intensity of their national feeling, and whatever may be the end of their struggle for freedom, it is certain that this feeling will live so long as an Irishman can be found. And it is only in England that you can see fully the grim determination to hold Ireland in subjection at all hazards. Within fifty years the population of Ireland has decreased by one half. This fact presents one possible solution to the difficulty. At this rate early in the twentieth century Ireland will have passed into history, and will have an actual existence only in the "Irish vote" found in America. What seems stranger to me is that England should repeat willingly the history of one hundred years ago, and make an enemy where it would be so much easier and better to make a friend. Some neat two-story houses with slate roofs, and probably an acre of ground attached, were pointed out to me in Ireland as Gladstone houses. House and lot were rented for 60 shillings a year, or less than \$1.50 per month, and were a striking contrast to the nearly roofless, windowless and doorless huts now occupied by Irish tenants as a rule. Enough of these "Gladstone" houses could be built by Irish landlords in a year to redeem the land and change the people from enemies to friends.

Immigration.

The REGISTER accepts the idea of a writer in the *Christian Advocate*, that we are trying "to form a civilization out of the scum of Europe," but does not explain at any length just what this means. The other day twenty-five French silk-weavers were denied the privilege of landing at the port of New York because they had been wise and thoughtful enough to secure the promise of employment before they came here. The very fact that they had been thus careful would go a long way to show that they were of a thrifty and desirable class, and the application of the act show to what straits we are driven in our attempts to solve the problems before us. It is not a pleasant truth, but is a general one, that all new countries are largely settled up by men who expatriate themselves to escape the hand of the law, and ours is no exception to this rule nor ever has been. This is not saying that all such men

are bad men, but whether they are good or bad citizens here depends upon the condition of the social soil into which they are transplanted. A country that is properly governed could absorb an immigration wholly of convicts and bless the convicts instead of being cursed by the convicts. This, however, exhibits a faith in his fellowmen on the part of one who asserts it that very few have yet attained, and hence such an assertion seems absurd to most men. But the future will demonstrate its truth. The *Forum* for July contains an article by Prof. Boyesen on the "Dangers of Unrestricted Immigration," which throws much light on this subject. Speaking of what one sees in the older and more thickly settled states, he says:

"So long as immigration greatly improved their condition by crossing the Atlantic, they felt kindly toward the country of their adoption, and became, as a rule, good American citizens. Especially was this the case with Germans and Scandinavians, to whom my observation was proud of their American birth, and who were proud of their American birth, often Anglicized their names, and felt a particular attachment to the fatherland beyond the sea. But during the last five or six years a change has come over the spirit of the immigrant. He now finds the struggle for existence here no less severe than it was in the old country. . . . The man with two strong arms and two empty pockets has not, during recent times, been able to gain an independence in half a dozen years by frugality and toil. He has to hire himself out as a farm-hand just as he did in the old country, and though he has earned better wages, he has also been required to work much harder, and his expenditures for the necessities of life have been greatly in excess of what he has been accustomed to. The consequence is that instead of feeling under obligation to his adopted country, he has a sense of bitterness and disappointment. The sense of bitterness and disappointment, which was so buoyant and sanguine spirit which was so noticeable among the same class ten or fifteen years ago is now rarely to be met with, and the enthusiasm for American institutions, which impressed me so deeply in the west during the first years of my sojourn there, I have never found among immigrants of recent years."

If one observes closely to he will find that these very drawbacks that embitter and disappoint the latter immigration strike right at the root of the faith in our institutions of those whose parents came here years ago.

This must ever be the case, in all countries, in all times, and under all forms of government, so long as natural opportunities are more things of barter and sale. If any of your readers are patriotic enough to care to inform themselves on these subjects, let them get a copy of "Social Problems" and turn to the XI. chapter, entitled "Dumping Garbage," and he will learn how they make the sum over there and why it does us more harm than good here.

Our muggings at Springfield have passed an act to abridge the freedom of speech in Illinois. Of course, this is not the title they give it, but that is what it amounts to. You are not to speak, write or print anything against the existing order of things on heavy pains and penalties if anything should ensue from your expressions that would damage upstartdom at all. Then they have adopted the alien act that Missouri threw away a decade or more ago. Our opinion is that it will not be long before they will find out that they have cornered themselves worse than Corri-gan, Simeoni and Mr. Peck have done. That reminds me that it will be in order to shoot off the big excommunication gun at Dr. McGlynn to-morrow—the 4th of July—to let all Americans know that the oath of allegiance to the U. S. is a farce and a lie if taken by a Catholic foreigner, and that he is still answerable and under the authority of a foreign potentate in spite of the solemn renunciation required in his oath. Let her boom! That gun will do more killing at the breech than the muzzle. FARMER.

Murrayville, Ill., July 3d, 1887.

ANOTHER CUT AT— Cut-Price Store.

Best XXX Soda Crackers, 6¢ per pound.
Best XXX Ginger Snaps, 7¢ per pound.
Best Cream Lemon Biscuits, 8¢ per pound.
Best Cakes and Jumbles, 10¢ per pound.
Young American Cheese—the Best Made—12¢ per pound.
White Star Soap, 6 bars for 25¢.
A Cut in Fine Flour.
A Handsome Fan and a Bunch of Chewing Gum for 5¢, at CUT-PRICE.

\$25 REWARD!

I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for such information as will secure the arrest and conviction of the malicious person or persons who on or about June 21st mutilated and caused the death of one of my Catoisda rams near Cedar Creek church, Kaskaskia township, Iron County. The reward will be paid in cash immediately on conviction. n50 3t JAMES MONAGHAN.

Wanted!

Four young men who are willing to work and are able to furnish a horse and harness; also give a small honest bond. To such men we will give constant and profitable employment selling the Singer Sewing Machine, which is the best selling machine and is the best machine that is produced. Apply at the Singer Office, or address the Singer Mfg. Co., Ironton, Mo.

JAMES WELCH, Manager.
FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—One Iron Safe, 24x42. Apply to A. WINKLER, Ironton.